FACTS ON FILE
WORLD NEWS DIGEST WITH INDEX
Reg. U.S. Pat. Off.
Vol. XV, No. 763
Published Weekly
June 9-15, 1955

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Week in Headlines

International

USSR accepted Geneva as site for Big 4 summit meeting.

West German Chancellor Adenauer reaffirmed policy of "partnership" with free world, rejected "neutrality" for West Germany.

Pres. Eisenhower made new proposal for aiding free world in peaceful atomic development.

Indian diplomat Menon sought to ease U.S.-Red China tensions.

United States

14½ million "casualties" in mock nationwide H-bomb attack.

Congress passed 3-yr. extension of reciprocal trade program; Congressional committees opposed President's plans for Dixon-Yates plant, atomic "peace" ship; Senate committee studied Salk vaccine program.

WORLD AFFAIRS

BIG 4 MEETING

USSR Accepts Geneva Site

The USSR sent notes to the U.S., Britain & France June 13 accepting their suggestion that the Big 4 Govt. heads meet in Geneva July 18-21 [see p. 191C1]. The Soviet notes observed that the 3 Western countries "expressed concern that the conference should last only 3 or 4 days [but] overlook the important questions of the tasks of this conference"; the main task was "the lessening of international tension."

The Soviet news agency Tass attacked U.S. State Secy. John Foster Dulles the same day for trying "to cast doubt on the earnestness" of the USSR's intentions. It said he was trying to "divert the attention of the public from the really urgent problems of international affairs, such as reduction of national armaments & prohibition of atomic weapons, the establishment of a system of collective security in Europe, the safeguarding of peace & security in Asia & the Far East" & the "restoration of the legitimate rights" of Communist China in the UN. [See p. 189B2]

Tass quoted Dulles' remarks about bringing up at the conference "the problem of the countries of Eastern Europe" & the "activities of international communism." Tass asserted that Dulles and "some other American statesmen" showed that "their efforts are aimed not at facilitating the work of the conference, but at complicating the situation . . . and raising obstacles" [See p. 191A-B2]

U.S. Drops Attack on Russia

The U.S. House Rules Com. June 14 sidetracked a resolution, approved by the Forgn. Affairs Com., to brand the USSR an aggressor. It did so after a letter from Dulles warned that the resolution would be interpreted as a move to "prejudice" the Big 4 meeting.

Pres. Eisenhower asked Congress June 10 to appropriate $1 million to cover the U.S. share of costs of the summit meeting & subsequent international conferences. This would supplement $1½ million already requested for conferences in fiscal 1956.

Dulles told the Sen. Forgn. Relations Com. (while urging quick ratification of the Austrian treaty) June 10 that the U.S. was "very actively" considering whether to ask the USSR to withraw its troops from Rumania & Hungary when the Austrian occupation ends [see p. 165E2]. Dulles made this statement under prodding by Senate minority leader William F. Knowland (Calif.). He had told Sen. Mike Mansfield (D., Mont.) that the U.S. could not "realistically expect" the Red Army to quit Rumania & Hungary even though Russia originally said its troops were needed there to maintain communication lines with its occupation forces in Austria. Dulles said the Russians might use the Warsaw Pact with their European satellites as new justification. [See p. 190G1]

(Rumanian officials in the U.S. were barred from photographing military installations, airports & industrial centers June 9 in retaliation for similar restrictions placed on U.S. citizens in Rumania.) [See p. 35C1]

Democrats Urge Diplomacy

Democratic leader Adlai E. Stevenson said at Oberlin (Ohio) College June 13 that success of the summit meeting did not depend on the President alone. "If we the people are uncompromising, if we equate a negotiation with appeasement, if we think war is inevitable, if we regard every Soviet proposal as a trick & a trap . . . then we the people will have ruled out bargaining." "Not even the President can negotiate if we tie his hands," Stevenson said. [See pp. 183F3, 174G1-A2]

Democratic Natl. Chrmn. Paul M. Butler told the Vermont State Legislature June 9 that the Eisenhower Admin. seemed to be "substituting diplomacy for saber-rattling" and was following the Far Eastern policy suggested by Stevenson Apr. 11. [See pp. 121B1, 134C1]

(Presidential Asst. Sherman Adams told the annual meeting of the Natl. Sales Executives in New York June 9: "This Administration will never involve American youth in a futile & avoidable conflict. But we resolutely continue to reject policies of weakness & of vacillation.") [See p. 125C2]

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GERMANY

Adenauer Backs Western Tie

West German Chancellor Konrad Adenauer, arriving in Washington June 13, said: "My countrymen are convinced that a close & loyal partnership with . . . the free world on the basis of the treaties which have recently come into force is the best means of maintaining peace & freedom [and] attaining the peaceful reunification of Germany in freedom" [see p. 157G2]. He conferred with Pres. Eisenhower June 14.

(Adenauer traveled in a special Constellation of Germany's revived Lufthansa airline, which formally resumed international operations with a flight from Hamburg & Duesseldorf to New York June 9. After opposition from U.S. airlines, the State Dept. June 11 called off scheduled signing of an agreement giving Lufthansa extensive Western Hemisphere air routes.) [See p. 184E1]

German 'Neutrality' Barred

Before leaving Bonn June 12, Adenauer answered 8 questions on German policy put to him by the *N.Y. Times*. Asked if his positive reaction to the USSR's invitation to Moscow [see p. 190F2] indicated a change of attitude toward Western alliances & neutrality, Adenauer replied: "Most certainly not! The agreements through which [we] became a partner of the free world are not a bargaining counter for us. We cannot & shall not conduct a policy of neutrality [which] would mean the end of our freedom and a threat to Europe's security."

Adenauer said he was "basically" in favor of establishing diplomatic relations with the East European countries but that that "depends to a great extent on the course of forthcoming negotiations." Adenauer had "a positive attitude toward a general security system for Europe." But 2 prerequisites were German unification & U.S. & Canadian participation, he said.

A communiqué issued after the Eisenhower-Adenauer talk June 14 said: "They agreed that one of the objectives of the [summit meeting] will be to pave the way for early

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German reunification. It was confirmed that . . . the concept of neutrality is in no way applicable to Germany and that only in collective security arrangements can Germany assure its independence." [See 173B1]

(In Bonn June 10, the Bundesrat [upper house] declined to approve Adenauer's 250-word volunteer army bill & passed it to the Bundestag [lower house] with sharp comments about the bill's vagueness and the "unworthy rush" with which it was presented. The quick volunteers act was designed to get soldiers into uniform within 3 mos.; Adenauer had sought to recruit 6,000 volunteers in 1955. But by June 14 many members of Adenauer's Christian Democratic Union joined other coalition members in criticizing the bill without questioning the objective of promptly carrying out Bonn's Western alliance commitments.) [See pp. 158D-G2, 183D1]

Trip to Moscow 'Probable'

At a news conference June 14, Adenauer said he "probably" would go to Moscow. He urged that Pres. Eisenhower & Soviet Premier Nikolai A. Bulganin "declare their determination to translate controlled disarmament into reality" at the Geneva summit meeting. He said arms control was the "basic point" in formation of a general European security system and that "the danger of German militarism has disappeared. It is not there any more." [See p. 183C1]

Soviet First Deputy Premier Anastas I. Mikoyan told West German newsmen at a British Embassy party on Queen Elizabeth II's official birthday June 9 that the USSR thought diplomatic relations could be established with the Bonn Govt. Soviet CP First Secy. Nikita S. Khrushchev said he would not take part in the proposed talks with Adenauer because "I am not a member of the Government." [See p. 189E1]

(5 West German journalists were the first group of West German political writers to visit Moscow since the end of the war. The Soviet Embassy in Belgrade announced June 9 that 6 U.S. & British newsmen, including Frank Kelley of the *N.Y. Herald Tribune*, had received visas to visit the USSR after 13 newsmen took up Khrushchev's offer in his conversation with Kelley June 3. The other 7 applications were to be approved soon, the Embassy said.) [See p. 190A1]

Reds Cut Berlin Road Tolls

East Germany June 10 made 12½%-50% cuts in tolls on roads into West Berlin (the highest cut, 50%, was for passengers, the lowest, 12½%, for heavy truck-trailers), but they remained far above the pre-Apr. 1 rates. The reduction, announced by the East German Govt. June 4, was derided by West Berlin Mayor Otto Suhr June 5 as "trifling" & "completely insufficient." [See p. 173E2]

The East German Govt. June 4 also announced that travel between East & West Germany would be limited "temporarily" to prevent spread of polio & typhoid from West Germany, where almost 700 typhoid cases (including 3 deaths) had been reported in the last 3 weeks of May.

Other German Developments

Kurt Fehling, leading East German film director, took asylum in West Berlin with his family, it was announced June 14. Fehling said the Socialist Unity (Communist) Party had put "increased pressure" on him. [See p. 123G2]

The East German Govt. news agency ADN said June 7 that the Soviet *Taegliche Rundschau* would stop publication July 1. [See Vol. XIII, p. 194L-M]

Franz Leonhard Schleuter, a leader of the Free Dem. Party's extreme right wing, resigned June 9 as Education Min. for the State of Lower Saxony after protests against his alleged neo-Nazism. [See p. 190A3]

ATOMIC ENERGY

U.S. to Supply Reactors

Pres. Eisenhower proposed June 11 that Congress authorize an expanded program of U.S. aid to other countries in establishing atomic reactors for peaceful research.

Speaking at Pennsylvania State U. commencement exercises (in University Park, Pa.), where he received an honorary Doctor of Laws degree* from his brother, Penn State Pres. Dr. Milton S. Eisenhower, the President said he would submit to Congress 2 new programs that "reflect the spirit & intent of law and of the American people":

1. A plan to "offer research reactors to . . . free nations who can use them effectively for the acquisition of the skills & understanding essential to peaceful atomic progress. The U.S., in the spirit of partnership that moves us, will contribute ½ the cost (&) also furnish . . . the nuclear material needed to fuel the reactor."

2. Arrangements "within prudent security considerations" to "make available to the people of such friendly nations as are prepared to invest their own funds in power reactors, access to and training in the technological process of construction & operation for peaceful purposes." If a nation did not have adequate technical & material resources to make effective use of a research reactor, "we would support a voluntary grouping of the resources of several nations within a single region to acquire & operate it together."

Mr. Eisenhower asserted that "our purpose is to spark the creative & inventive skills latent in the free world, to pool them & to put them to work for the betterment of the conditions under which men must live." "The cost to . . . the U.S. will be small indeed when measured against the certain returns, tangible & intangible." The research reactors would be "fertile seeds for progress sown in the receptive soil of the free nations."

The President said the USSR "has indicated no willingness to share any part of its nuclear stockpile" with the international atomic agency which he proposed to the UN Dec. 8, 1953 & which the UN Gen. Assembly approved Dec 4, 1954 [see Vol. XIV, p. p. 406G2]. He said the U.S.' offer to place 220 lb. of fissionable material into a world atomic pool "still stands," but "we cannot wait on Soviet decisions." He cited U.S. agreements to share atomic information for peaceful purposes already reached with Turkey, Lebanon, Israel, Italy, Spain, Switzerland, Denmark, Colombia, Brazil & Argentina. The President also referred to U.S. plans to build atomic-powered ships both for naval & commercial uses. "The first atomic-powered merchant ship, and its ports of call, will be a laboratory demonstration that man can harness this unlimited energy for normal, peaceful prosperous life." [See p. 200E2]

(Turkey became the first country to initial an agreement May 3. Agreements with the Philippines, Venezuela, Nationalist China, Portugal & the Netherlands were reached June 14, and with Britain, Canada & Belgium June 15. A separate U.S.-British-Canadian agreement to exchange "atomic information for mutual defense purposes" was signed in Washington June 15.) [See p. 123B1]

(Britain & France agreed to exchange information on peaceful atomic development May 4. French Premier Edgar Faure & Finance Min. Pierre Pflimlin approved a 3-yr. $285,714,000 French atomic plan Apr 29. Funds for the plan, which would end simultaneously with the 5-yr. plan France already was following, remained to be approved by the Natl. Assembly.) [See p. 123D1]

(Mr. Eisenhower expressed belief that the Russian people "are moved by the same feelings as we are." In a discussion of future social & political problems, the President said that while "we emphasize both liberal & practical education" in the U.S., "too often it is a liberal education for one and a practical education for another." "What we desperately need is an integrated liberal, practical education . . . for every American youth who can possibly obtain its blessings. Hand & head & heart were made to work together [and] should be educated together.")

Reds Score U.S., Push Own Plan

The Soviet CP newspaper *Pravda* June 11 (published before Pres. Eisenhower's address) accused the U.S. of trying to monopolize uranium supplies in the non-Communist world and of turning "the economically backward countries into their agrarian, raw-material supplying vassals."

Moscow Radio announced June 14 that the USSR would supply atomic research equipment, scientists & technical information to Bulgaria & Hungary, which would send scientists to the USSR for training [see p. 153C3]. Ex-Premier Georgi M. Malenkov, Soviet Min. of Electric Power Stations, told newsmen at a Moscow reception June 10 that the USSR's 2d atomic power plant "certainly" would

*Mr. Eisenhower's 35th honorary degree, the 8th he had received since becoming President.

FACTS ON FILE is published weekly by Facts on File, Inc., 119 W. 57th St., New York 19, N. Y. (COlumbus 5-2011-2). Entered as 2d class matter June 24, 1941 at the Post Office in New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879. Subscription $70 a year; Yearbooks (bound volumes) from 1942—$25 each. Cumulative Index published twice a month. Copyright 1955 by Facts on File, Inc. Edw. Van Westerborg, Pres.-Treas.; Fred McGhee, Secy.-Editor; Bernard Messinger, Business Manager.

be finished before Britain's [see p. 55D2]. Diagrams showing principles of atomic & hydrogen bombs appeared in a generally-circulated Soviet newspaper (*Komsomolskaya Pravda*, Young Communist League organ) for the first time June 7. [See p. 147E3]

OTHER WORLD NEWS

Menon Sees Western Leaders

Indian diplomat V. K. Krishna Menon, who visited Peiping in May, discussed ways of easing tension between the U.S. & Communist China in talks with: British officials in London June 3-8; Canadian officials in Ottowa June 9; UN Secy. Gen. Dag Hammarskjöld at UN Hq. in New York June 11; Pres. Eisenhower, Vice Pres. Richard M. Nixon & State Secy. John Foster Dulles in Washington June 14. [See p. 182F1]

Nixon told newsmen that Menon "seemed to think substantial progress is being made toward the release of more (American) prisoners by the Chinese Communists" and that Menon was "optimistic about a continuation of the de facto cease-fire that is now in effect in the Formosan area." [See pp. 189B2, 191E2] Nixon added that Menon described the people of Red China as "basically friendly" toward the American people. [See p. 191F1]

Chou Renews U.S. Parley Bid

Red Chinese Premier Chou En-lai told Indonesian newsmen in Peiping June 2 (as reported by Peiping radio June 10) that "China welcomes the rendering of good offices" by countries concerned about the Formosa situation, "especially those countries friendly to China" [see p. 191C3]. He again expressed willingness to "sit down & negotiate" with the U. S. to "ease & eliminate tension." "But since there is no war between China & the U. S. the question of a cease-fire does not arise," he said. "Still less can it be used as a prerequisite for the negotiation." He warned that "if there should be participation & intervention by foreign armed forces [in the Formosa area], international conflict would result, and that is precisely what we have always opposed." [See p. 167D-E3]

(Peiping radio announced June 15 the exposure of a counter-revolutionary group, allegedly connected with the Chinese Nationalists, which had "won their way into the Chinese Communist CP to steal documents & intelligence information." Clique leader was identified as writer Hu Feng, a member of the Red Chinese Parliament. Red Chinese newspapers reaching Hong Kong early in June reported a campaign against "counter-revolutionaries" from Kwantung Province in the south to Inner Mongolia in the north. 41 persons were reported executed & 172 jailed after a similar campaign in Shensi Province in northwest China 2 months before.) [See p. 122C2]

U.S., Japan Sign Trade Pact

The U. S. signed an agreement with Japan in Geneva June 8 providing tariff concessions to give the Japanese "a concrete basis for continuing their alignment with the free world." The State Dept. said next day the agreement will lessen "the danger of enforced Japanese economic dependence" on Communist-dominated areas in Asia. The U. S. cut tariff rates on such Japanese items as Christmas tree ornaments, earthenware, chinaware, binoculars, bamboo shades, electric light bulbs, cloth & cotton gloves (which amounted to $131 million in 1954), while Japan cut or froze present tariffs on almost ½ its imports of U.S. raw material, machinery & goods, which amounted to $397 million in 1953. The U. S. also granted tariff concessions on $48 million in imports from 16 other countries. [See p. 200B2]

Chrmn. Walter F. George (D., Ga.) of the U. S. Senate Forgn. Relations Com. said June 11 he had already received complaints from Southern textile manufacturers about the concessions to Japan. "Japan ought to be allowed & should not be discouraged from reopening her markets in the great trading area of China" for non-military goods to avoid "cut-throat competition" against U. S. companies, George said. He predicted that world trade would be an important subject in the forthcoming Big 4 summit talks. [See pp. 197B1, 138E2]

Japanese-Red Chinese Agreements

Private Japanese interests reached a one-yr. fishing agreement with Red China effective June 13. The Yellow & East China Seas were divided into 6 authorized fishing areas, and 3 refuge ports were established in each country.

(Official Red Chinese representatives signed an agreement with Japanese private business men in Tokyo May 4 to exchange $84 million worth of goods each way during the next year, but outside Japanese business circles predicted that the 2-way trade would reach only ½ the total $168 million figure.)

(Chrmn. John L. McClellan [D., Ark.] of the U. S. Senate Permanent Subcom. on Investigations urged the State Dept. June 4 to "take some forceful action with our allies" to cut increasing trade with Communist China. A statement releasing Defense Dept. figures on non-Communist merchant-ship visits to Red China in January singled out the "valuable contribution made by the Communist-controlled companies operating out of the British Crown Colony of Hong Kong.") [See p. 131B-D3; Vol. XIV, p. 106B3]

(Peiping radio reported June 12 that living costs in Red China had dropped 7.7% since March, 1950, largely because of a currency that was stable "not only because its value is guaranteed by the national gold reserve, which has grown 11-fold since 1950, but primarily by production under public ownership.") [See Vol. XIV, p. 106G2-B3]

Stassen Backs Yugoslav Aid

Forgn. Operations Administrator Harold E. Stassen told the U.S. House Forgn. Affairs Com. June 8 that Marshal Tito's Govt. "remains firmly independent" of the USSR and that restrictions on U.S. aid to Yugoslavia "would not be in the best interests of the security of the U.S." [See pp. 182E3, 189D1]

Stassen testified in support of the Admin.'s $3½ billion economic & military aid program for fiscal 1956. Yugoslavia would receive $40½ million in economic aid & a "classified" sum for direct military aid [see p. 193E1]. U.S. Amb.-to-Yugoslavia James W. Riddleberger, who returned to the U.S. for consultations June 10, told the House committee June 15 that Yugoslavia remained "a good risk," despite the USSR-Yugoslav accord [see p. 181C3]. Com. Chrmn. James P. Richards (D., S.C.) had predicted that the House might make the Yugoslav aid program a major issue. [See p. 132B2]

Asked about military aid to Yugoslavia at his news conference June 8, Pres. Eisenhower replied: "Merely because a country is striving to be somewhat neutral from their viewpoint . . . does not lessen particularly our interest in them." "Everything changes, and you reappraise policies monthly, weekly, daily." [See p. 190C3]

(Adm. Arthur W. Radford, Joint Chiefs of Staff Chrmn., told the House Com. June 13, "We need each & every one of our allies, and they need us" if they are to "remain adequately prepared to meet the Communist threat of aggression." He said foreign military aid was not a "giveaway"; it enabled the U.S. to redeploy its world-wide forces and cut its own military manpower.) [See p. 176G1]

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

THE PRESIDENT

Leads U.S. in H-Bomb Drill

Pres. Eisenhower & 15,000 Govt. workers "fled" Washington and set up emergency hq. in 31 secret shelters 30-300 miles from the capital June 15 as the nation was "hit" by a mock surprise atomic- & hydrogen-bomb attack—Operation Alert 1955.

While speeding by Cadillac limousine to his temporary White House in a mountainous wooded area (where he was to operate for 3 days), the President signed a declaration of a simulated state of national emergency. From his relocation center, Mr. Eisenhower reported to the nation by TV & radio. Civil Defense Admin. Val Peterson reported on this program that 53 U.S. cities were being hit by imaginary nuclear bombs with destructive power ranging from 20,000 tons (20 kilotons) of TNT to 5 million tons (5 megatons). He said later that 6 cities in Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico & the Canal zone also were hit. [See p. 51D3]

'Casualties' Total 14¾ Million

Peterson refused to estimate the probable casualties, but Civil Defense officials worked on the assumption that all 59 cities would have been destroyed, 8,200,000 persons killed and 6,550,000 injured. These figures included 2,991,285 presumed dead & 1,776,899 hurt in New York City (5 out of 8 New Yorkers being counted as casualties), 760,340 killed & 363,860 injured in Philadelphia, 584,000 dead & 502,000 hurt in Los Angeles, 513,225 killed & 422,270 injured in Chicago, 199,000 killed & 177,000 injured in San Francisco and 57,600 dead & 94,800 hurt in Detroit.

(Peterson had advised all Americans Mar. 11 to build underground shelters "right now" and to stock 5-6 days' food & water.)

Civil defense workers participated in the test throughout the U.S., and millions of civilians sought shelter as air-raid alarms went off starting at 12:05 p.m. Washington time. Among those not participating: Congress, which continued in session; UN Hq. in New York, where no official notice was taken of the test although UN guards helped city defense workers herd passers-by into shelters in the UN's basement garages; Peoria, Ill., where Civil Defense Admin. Marvin L. Merritt opposed asking volunteers to lose a day's work & pay just to "run around with armbands on."

Defense Planning Criticized

N.Y. Gov. W. Averell Harriman, leaving a N.Y.C. shelter after the "all-clear," charged the Fed. Govt. with "shirking its responsibilities in civil defense." He said the U.S. was using "antiquated" 1950 defense measures and that "the Fed. Govt. has not yet informed me what is expected of a Governor."

A Senate Armed Services subcommittee headed by Sen. Estes Kefauver (D., Tenn.) had warned May 19 that "possibly millions of lives" might be lost needlessly in an H-bomb attack because of inadequate planning. It urged Pres. Eisenhower to take "personal responsibility for providing the leadership [to] develop an adequate" program. [See p. 161F2]

Other Presidential News

Pres. Eisenhower signed the 8% postal pay raise bill (S2061) June 10. [See p. 193G1-A2] . . . The President June 10 chose Gordon Gray, 46, U. of North Carolina pres., ex-Army Secy. & a Democrat, to succeed H. Struve Hensel as Asst. Defense Secy. for Intl. Security Affairs [See p. 184G1; Vol. XIV, 216G1, 22B1] . . . Mr. Eisenhower June 10 appointed Lt. Gen. Isaac Davis White as 8th Army commander & commander of all Army forces in the Far East; White simultaneously was promoted to 4-star rank. [See Vol. XIV, p. 393F-G2] . . . White House staff changes: Chas. F Willis Jr., 36, resigned June 14 effective June 30 as $12,000-a-yr. assistant to Presidential aide Sherman Adams (Willis handled patronage problems) to take a W. R. Grace & Co. job [see Vol. XIV, p. 372E2]; Edw. T. Tait of Bethesda, Md., executive assistant to the SEC chairman, was named to succeed Willis June 15. Ex-Sen. Fred A. Seaton (R., Neb.) was promoted June 15 from White House Administrative Asst. for Congressional affairs to Deputy Asst. for liaison with Govt. agencies [see p. 35G3]. Ex-Ariz. Gov. Howard Pyle was promoted June 15 from Admin. Asst. (handling relations with federal agencies & state governments) to Deputy Asst. for Intergovernmental (federal-state) Relations. [See p. 28G1]

CONGRESS

Reciprocal Trade Bill Passed

A compromise version of the Eisenhower Admin.'s reciprocal trade bill (HRI) was passed by 347-54 House vote June 14 & Senate voice vote June 15. It extended until June 30, 1958 the President's authority to make tariff-cutting agreements with other countries. It also authorized him to make additional tariff cuts of 5% a year for 3 years.

The bill, however, contained "protectionist" amendments accepted by the White House which some Democrats charged could cripple the program. They allowed cancellation of tariff cuts where imports "substantially" contributed to injury of a domestic industry. [See p. 148E2]

Dixon-Yates, Atom Ship Fought

The Democratic-controlled House Appropriations Com. voted, 23-19, June 10 to refuse $6½ million requested by Pres. Eisenhower for transmission lines to carry Dixon-Yates power to the TVA distribution system. The committee recommended that the $6½ million be given the TVA to start a rival steam plant at Fulton, Tenn. The funds were part of a $1,285,746,242 appropriations bill (HR6766) for public works including TVA, Atomic Energy Comm., power, reclamation & flood control projects. [See p. 154F3]

The Joint Atomic Energy Com. June 13 rejected Mr. Eisenhower's plan for an atomic-powered merchant ship to tour the world in interests of peace. Opponents called it a "show boat" that would serve no practical purpose. But the committee approved authority for development of a merchant ship with a larger & more economical power plant capable of producing fissionable material while in operation. The committee simultaneously approved $5 million for Mr. Eisenhower's plan to aid U.S. allies build atomic reactors [see p. 198C2]. It also approved $267,709,000 worth of AEC projects.

Authority for both the Eisenhower ship & the "more practical" vessel had been approved by the House Merchant Marine Com. June 7. It acted after Commerce Undersecy. Louis S. Rothschild told the committee the Admin. was "not in favor of going ahead with [the 2d ship] today." [See p. 184C1]

The President, meeting with GOP Congressional leaders June 14, urged them to rescue the Dixon-Yates & atomic peace ship programs.

Election Fund Overhaul Voted

A bill permitting political candidates to spend more money on election campaigns was approved by the Senate Elections Subcom. June 12 & the Senate Rules Com. June 15.

Sponsored by Sen. Thomas C. Hennings Jr. (D., Mo.), it would allow a candidate & all groups supporting him in a Presidential campaign to spend no more than 20¢ multiplied by the total vote in any of the previous 3 Presidential elections. Currently, this would mean a ceiling of $12,300,000, compared with the present limit of $3 million for the candidate & his principal backer (the party's national committee) plus $3 million each for all other committees (in effect, no limit on the total spent for a candidate since there was no curb on the number of committees).

The measure would allow Congressional candidates & their supporters to spend 10¢ for each vote cast for the contested seat in the previous state primary or election. There would be minimum ceilings of $12,500 for House members & $50,000 for Senators. Current maximums: $2,500-$5,000 for Representatives, $10,000-$25,000 for Senators.

Individuals would be permitted to contribute no more than a total of $10,000 a year each for federal campaigns. The bill also would require tighter control of organizations backing candidates. [See pp. 149D3, 46E2]

Military Hat Probe Concluded

Chrmn. John L. McClellan (D., Ark.) of the Senate Investigations Subcom. concluded hearings on alleged bribery in military uniform buying after declaring June 11 that Chicago hatmaker Harry Lev had "failed" to prove that he had not given a $50,000 bribe to Air Force Capt. Raymond Wool. [See pp. 192A3-193A1]

Lev denied June 9 that there was anything illegal in his saving of $26,000 or $30,000 on 2 contracts for 577,208 Army garrison caps. He conceded he had saved the money by packing the caps 2 to a box although the contract called for them to be packed singly. But he said Quartermaster officers Col. Louis H. Shirley & Maj. Eric C. Farnell had agreed before the bids that he & all other bidders could base their bids on 2 to a box. Shirley & Farnell testified that they had not done so, and the committee was shown letters in which Lev's competitors denied being allowed to bid on the basis of 2 to a box. Sen. George H. Bender (R., O.) called this a "stinky" deal and demanded that Lev make out a refund check to the Govt., but Lev brushed aside the demand. He said he never had "chiseled" on Govt. contracts and had given the Govt. special rights to cap patents which had brought military caps out of the "horse-&-buggy" age.

Lev & Charles J. Meise of the Singer Sewing Co. testified June 10 that 6 days after Lev had received a

$2 million contract for 7 million white Navy caps, Lev had ordered machinery to manufacture them at his Puerto Rico plant. Both agreed that the order had been back-dated 10 days so that it appeared the machinery had been ordered 4 days before the May 5, 1953 date of the contract. But Meise said Lev had asked to have the order back-dated whereas Lev said it had been done on Meise's suggestion and that actually he had not dealt with Meise but with other Singer personnel. Sen. Karl E. Mundt (R., S.D.) called this "direct conflict" "perjurious."

Lev June 10 also swore that his $2,000 check to the husband of Mrs. Mella Hort, ex-Army contract administrator, was not a bribe but payment for surveying a plastics deal which was dropped. Subcommittee counsel Robert F. Kennedy warned that there were conflicts between Lev's & Mrs. Hort's explanations. [See pp. 184G2-A3, 192E3]

Lev June 11 said he could not recall how he had used $213,924 withdrawn from his banks in 1952-53 & not accounted for, but he promised to search his memory and submit a statement later. He denied that even a "broken cent" of it had gone to Wool or to Marvin L. Rubin, self-proclaimed expert on getting Govt. business.

OTHER U.S. NEWS

Polio Vaccine Hearings

Health-Edctn.-Welfare Secy. Oveta Culp Hobby warned the Senate Labor & Public Welfare Com. June 14 that a Democratic bill (S2147) to provide free Salk polio vaccine for all children might lead to "socialized medicine by the back door." The measure, introduced June 2 by Chrmn. Lister Hill (D., Ala.) on behalf of the committee's 7 Democrats, would cost $135 million, Mrs. Hobby estimated. She proposed instead $35 million to provide free shots only for needy children. [See p. 168D-G1]

Dr. Julian Price of Florence, S.C., American Medical Assn. spokesmen, told the committee June 15 that the AMA opposed the Hill bill. He said it would not oppose the Admin. plan although it considered it unnecessary since, "in accordance with the great traditions of medicine . . . no child will be denied a vaccination because of inability to pay. . . ."

Pres. Basil O'Connor of the Natl. Foundation for Infantile Paralysis, however, gave implied approval to the Hill bill June 15 and opposed the Admin. plan of limiting free vaccine strictly to those unable to pay. [See p. 177A-B1]

Program's Flaws Explained

Inability to use Dr. Jonas E. Salk's small-scale laboratory methods in mass vaccine production was the chief reason for breakdown of the program, according to a 164-page Public Health Svc. "White Paper" which leaked to the press June 9 & was released officially June 10. The report, prepared by Surgeon Gen. Leonard A. Scheele on Pres. Eisenhower's request, said better methods of testing & of supervising the manufacturing processes were being instituted.

Salk June 11 said the PHS "should be commended" for its new vaccine safety standards. In a telegram to Scheele June 13, Salk indicated that there were points in the PHS report on which he would not concur but that he was sure the new standards would end the program's troubles [see p. 185A-B2]. (At the AMA convention in Atlantic City June 7, Salk was given $10,000 & a gold medal, the Criss Award made annually by Mutual of Omaha for the year's "greatest contribution to public health.")

Live Virus Found

Dr. Louis P. Gebhardt, director of the U. of Utah's polio laboratory, disclosed June 4 that live virus had been found in samples of Cutter vaccine. The PHS June 8 reported a total of 134 post-vaccination cases of polio. These included 72 Cutter, 40 Eli Lilly, 12 Wyeth, 8 Parke Davis and 2 Pitman-Moore cases [see p. 177C1]. Mr. & Mrs. George E. Fitzgerald of Oakland, Calif., parents of Ronald James Fitzgerald, 4, who had contracted polio after a Cutter shot, sued Cutter Laboratories & Ray's Drug Store jointly for $100,000 in Oakland June 14 on negligence charges. (Dr. Robert K. Cutter, pres. of Cutter Laboratories, was chosen in White Sulphur Springs, W. Va. June 8 as pres.-elect of the American Pharmaceutical Mfrs. Assn. He was to succeed Kenneth F. Valentine, Pitman-Moore Co. pres., who became APMA pres. June 8.)

The PHS recleared & released 200,000 shots of Pitman-Moore and Wyeth vaccine June 1 and 1,000,000 shots of the Eli Lilly product June 6. Chicago June 9 postponed its vaccine program for first- & 2d-graders at least until the fall. New Jersey began shots June 9 after repeated postponements [see p. 177D1]. Salk said in New York June 2 that at least 80% of children who had received their first shots would enter the summer polio season with some protection.

Lattimore Decision Upheld

Fed. Dist. Judge Luther W. Youngdahl's dismissal of a 2-count perjury indictment against Owen Lattimore was upheld by a 4-4 tie vote of the U.S. Court of Appeals in Washington June 14. The "key" indictment charged Lattimore had lied to the Senate Internal Security Subcom. when he swore in 1952 that he never had been a "follower" of the Communist line or "promoter" of Red causes. A similar indictment had been dismissed by Youngdahl previously, and this dismissal too had been upheld by the appeals court. [See 21C3]

Other Court Cases

The U.S. 3d Court of Appeals in Philadelphia June 13 upheld by a 5-2 vote the conspiracy convictions of western Pennsylvania CP leaders Steve Nelson, Wm. Albertson, Benj. L. Carreathers, Jas. Hulse Dolson & Irving Weissman. Judges Wm. L. Hastie & Albert B. Maris dissented. [See Vol. XIV, pp. 120B2, 121B-C1, 54A2; XIII, 280E3] . . . A conspiracy indictment against Anthony Valentino & Mrs. Sylvia Y. Neff, ex-officials of the CIO Packinghouse Workers' Campbell Soup local, was dismissed by Fed. Dist. Judge Philip Forman in Camden, N.J. on the request of Asst. U.S. Atty. Charles H. Nugent, it was reported June 1. Nugent said the Justice Dept. did not think it could prosecute successfully on charges that Valentino & Mrs. Neff had conspired to file false non-Communist affidavits with the NLRB. He noted that Mrs. Neff had been fined $2,000 Apr. 12 on conviction of swearing falsely to a grand jury that she never had collected CP dues. Valentino "voluntarily cooperated" with the Govt. at Mrs. Neff's trial, Nugent said. [See Vol. XIII, p. 400E2]

FOREIGN

Argentine Church-State Riots

430 Roman Catholics were arrested by Federal police June 12-13 in Buenos Aires Cathedral and the palace of the Argentine Primate, Santiago Luis Cardinal Copello, after riots which broke out June 12 between Peronists & Roman Catholics. Many of those arrested were trapped inside the Cathedral, where they had taken refuge against flying stones thrown by followers of Pres. Juan D. Perón. The riot climaxed 7 mos. of church-state hostilities which led the Govt. to ban the holiday procession of Corpus Christi. Scheduled originally for June 9, the procession was postponed until June 11 because the Govt. had set aside June 9 as a day of homecoming welcome for flyweight boxing champion Pascual Perez [see p. 188E1]. In defiance of the ban & in spite of slowed transportation into the city, 100,000 Roman Catholics held a six-hour demonstrastration in the Plaza del Mayo and raised the Vatican flag over the Congress building.

In a 30-minute radio address June 13, Perón declared that "it is not the Govt. that is against the Church" but the "church that is against the Govt." He said that for 12 years his Govt. had "tried by all possible means to obtain complete harmony in its relations with the ecclesiastical hierarchy." He had tried, he maintained, to "liberate the clergy from its ancient obligations to the oligarchy" so that they might better serve the people, but the clergy had decided "to show itself as a wolf in sheep's clothing" & an ally of the oligarchy.

Prelates Deported

Msgr. Manuel Tato & Msgr. Ramón Pablo Novoa were dismissed by Perón's decree June 14 as Aux. Bishop & Canon Deacon, respectively, of the Buenos Aires Archdiocese on charges that they had instigated anti-Govt. demonstrations. They were put aboard a Rome-bound plane and deported June 15. Homes of hundreds of other parish priests were searched for documents. Supreme Ct. Judge Dr. Tomas Casares was threatened with impeachment June 14 on charge of impeding police who were making arrests.

Mass workers' demonstrations were held June 14 in support of Perón after the Gen. Confed. of Labor (C.G.T.) called a 9-hr. general work stoppage.

Other events which led to the June 12-13 rioting: Perón signed into law May 27 a bill calling for election of a constituent assembly Nov. 26 to rewrite the Constitution as it applied to church-state relations. Obligatory religious education in public schools was banned by law June 2. 113 nuns were ordered May 30 to leave their administrative posts in orphanages & homes for the aged under terms of a Public Health Ministry resolution to replace all religious personnel with lay people. 24 persons were arrested in Corrientes, Tucuman & Cordoba June 1 for anti-Perón demonstrations. 125 persons were arrested in riots May 26 at the close of a *Te Deum* ceremony (celebrating 145th anniversary of Argentine independence) in Mendoza, San Miguel, Tucuman & Salta. [See p. 178D-F1]

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Britain. Striking members of the Amalgamated Society of Locomotive Engineers & Firemen returned to work on British railroads at midnight June 14 after a 17-day strike. The British Transport Comm. agreed to a pay increase to be determined by Lord Justice John William Morris as arbiter. Pay raises were to be shared by the 400,000 member Natl. Union of Railwaymen, which did not strike. Prime Min. Sir Anthony Eden had said that union rivalry was as much of a strike issue as wage demands. (Eden denied Labor Party leader Clement R. Attlee's charge in Commons June 9 that Eden, in a nationwide radio speech June 5, had "perhaps inadvertently put forward a new doctrine" that negotiations must be preceded by a return to work. Eden said "there is no question of laying down a new doctrine" and that negotiations were "in fact at this moment going on.") Efforts to end the jurisdictional strike of dock workers continued, and wildcat walkouts by seamen contributed to the tie-up of several British liners, including the *Queen Mary & Mauretania* [see p. 185E-F3]. The rail strike caused Queen Elizabeth II to ride to the state opening of Parliament June 9 in a closed automobile instead of the traditional horse-drawn golden coach. It was feared the usual opening-of-Parliament spectacle would add to heavy traffic jams that developed in London during the rail strike. . . . In the speech opening the first new Parliament of her reign, the Queen said June 9 that her ministers "look forward, in a spirit of confidence & goodwill, to fruitful negotiations" with the USSR. [See pp. 185C2, 197B1] . . . Attlee was reelected as chairman & leader of the Labor Party June 10. Aneurin Bevan unexpectedly had asked in a secret party meeting June 9 that Attlee retain leadership indefinitely [see p. 185C-D3]. Hugh Dalton, 67, ex-Chancellor of the Exchequer, resigned from Labor's Parliamentary Com. ("shadow cabinet") June 3 and urged his older colleagues to do the same [see Vol. XII, p. 321G]. J. Chuter Ede, 73, resigned from the committee June 9. He explained that younger men should be given a chance but emphasized he was not quitting because of his own age. [See Vol. XI, p. 85K] . . . Viscount Samuel, 84, gave up leadership of the Liberal Party in the House of Lords after 14 yrs. June 8 and was succeeded 5 days later by Lord Rea, Liberal Party president.

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Belgium's Lower House approved the Socialist-Liberal Govt.'s school reform bill, 111-1, June 13 after Roman Catholic deputies had walked out in protest. The Senate then received the bill, which would cut subsidies to Catholic schools by $10 million & allow the state to create non-denominational schools where needed [see p. 102D2]. King Baudouin returned to Brussels June 12 after a 27-day visit to the Belgian Congo. [See p. 170C1] . . . **Italian** Premier Mario Scelba's Christian Dems. won 7 new seats in elections to Sicily's semi-autonomous 90-seat regional assembly June 6 and increased their total to 37. Communists maintained their strength of 20 seats. Pro-Communist Socialists maintained their 10. Christian Dems. gained seats lost by neo-Fascists & minor Center parties. (Christian Dems. had stated that they would consider themselves victorious if the extreme Left made no gains that might threaten Christian Dem. control of the Govt. The Red campaign dwelt on the "need" for ousting U.S. oil companies from Sicily, where oil was discovered by the Gulf Oil Co. at Pendente, Ragusa Province, Oct. 27, 1953.) [See p. 170D2]

Kenya's offer to accept surrender of Mau Mau terrorists without penalty (announced Jan. 18) was given a July 10 expiration deadline by the Govt. June 8 following failure to arrange mass surrenders. The Govt. announced June 13 that 44 Mau Mau terrorists had been killed the week before [see p. 77E2]. U.S. officials disclosed June 7 that they had been urging William W. Baldwin, 28, of Winnetka, Ill. to quit the Kenya Police Reserve, end "unwarranted participation in the affairs of another state" and return to the U.S. A British Royal Comm., created Jan. 1, 1953 by Queen Elizabeth II to study Kenya, Tanganyika and Uganda, issued a report June 9 proposing major land reforms, removal of tribal & racial barriers, improved highways & irrigation, more attention to public health problems, increased educational opportunities for natives of the 3 colonial territories.

Indonesia June 15 denied charges in a Dutch White Paper June 13 that 23 Dutch prisoners had undergone "inhuman" torture since their arrest for alleged subversive activity in Dec. 1953 during Darul Islam agitation for an autonomous Islamic state [see Vol. XIII, p. 318F3]. Indonesia announced June 9 that 12 South Moluccan rebels had been sentenced to 3-to-10-yr. jail terms after trial before a special military tribunal in Jogjakarta. They were convicted of organizing armed revolt in 1950. [See Vol. X, p 134C]

Yemen's Imam (King) Seif el-Islam Ahmad, 61, was reported restored as ruler Apr. 5 after he & Crown Prince al-Badr Mohammed had rallied loyal tribesmen & defeated an Army revolt led by Emir Seif el-Islam Abdullah. [See p. 19B1]

BUSINESS

Webb & Knapp pres. William Zeckendorf disclosed plans June 7 for construction of a $100 million "Palace of Progress" over New York's Pennsylvania Station to house a permanent world's fair, merchandising mart & offices. The building was to be 500 ft. high, have at least 6,900,000 sq. ft. of floor space, a gross size of 154,000,000 cubic ft. Its nearest rival in size would be the Pentagon (Washn.) with 6,545,900 sq. ft. of floor space, 84,176,000 cubic ft. Showman Billy Rose was named president of the Palace of Progress Corp., a Webb & Knapp subsidiary. [See Vol. XIV, p. 262C3] . . . **Brown & Bigelow,** largest manufacturer of advertising calendars, had rejected a purchase offer through an exchange of stock by Textron American, Inc., the *Wall St. Journal* reported June 9. [See p. 155D3] . . .

FOF Business & Financial Summary

Week Ended June 11

	This Week	Last Week	Year Ago
FINANCE:			
U.S. Treasury—			
Monetary gold stocks	*$21,675	*$21,674	*$21,924
Currency circulation	*$30,059	*$29,961	*$29,928
Banks—			
Com'l, ind'l & agri'l loans§	**$22,636	*$22,641	*$21,599
N.Y. bank clearings	$9,181,786,105	$8,929,190,033	$9,126,600,659
England note circulation	*£1,778.67	*£1,765.289	.....
N.Y. Stock Exchange—			
Stock sales (shares)	14,511,531	9,710,520	9,640,265
Stock avgs. (100 stocks)**	192.45	190.73	158.16
Bond sales (par value)	$25,674,000	$16,549,400	$16,147,000
Bond avgs. (30 bonds)**	99.92	100.04	100.49
INDUSTRY:			
Auto output (cars & trucks)†	174,938	145,154	138,479
Crude oil (bbls. daily)	[b]6,591,950	6,655,450	6,466,350
Soft-coal output (tons)	[c]9,330,000	9,250,000	9,279,000
Electric output (kwh.)	*[b]9,537	*9,976	*8,246
Carloadings (cars)	[b]713,673	790,176	612,314
PRICES:			
Wheat (bu.)	$2.62⅜	$2.70	$2.44⅝
Corn (bu.)	$1.62½	$1.60⅞	$1.87¼
Cotton (lb.)	$.348	$.348	$.3515
Steel scrap avg. (ton)	$34.00	$34.00	$28.25
Wholesale food index‡	[d]$6.39	$6.33	$7.36
Weekly whlsl. index (BLS)¶	[d]110.3	110.2	110.5
BUSINESS:			
Dept. store sales§¶	[b]102	114	97
Failures (June 2)‡	203	204	218
Forgn. Trade (Census Bur.)—	**Apr.**	**Mar.**	**Apr. '54**
Imports	*$157	*$998	*$957
Exports	*$1,262	*$1,341.1	*$1,420.9

*In millions **N.Y. Herald Tribune †Ward's estimate ‡Dun & Bradstreet ¶1947-49=100 §Fed. Reserve Board [a]Member banks,

U.S. Justice Dept. appealed to the Supreme Court June 15 to reinstate its anti-trust suit against E. I. du Pont de Nemours, Inc. on grounds that the Chicago Fed. District Court's dismissal of the case Sept. 3 was erroneous. [See Vol. XIV, p. 410A1]

ARTS & SCIENCE

Medicine. The House of Delegates of the American Medical Assn. voted by 101-81 at the AMA convention in Atlantic City June 9 not to let MDs teach in osteopathic medical schools unless the Amer. Ostopathic Assn. would "voluntarily abandon the commonly so-called 'osteopathic concept.'" The AMA thus rejected a recommendation made by the majority of a Reference Com. on Medical Education in Hospitals (established in 1952) for merger of medicine & osteopathy where state medical associations gave their approval. The House of Delegates resolved to set up another committee to discuss AMA-AOA relations if the AOA abandoned the "osteopathic concept." [See Vol. XIII, p. 190N-P] . . . Dr. Elmer Hess of Erie, Pa. was installed as AMA pres. in Atlantic City June 7, and Dr. Dwight H. Murray, 67, of Napa, Calif. was named AMA pres.-elect June 7. [See Vol. XIV, p. 219D2] . . . Dr. John R. Heller, director of the U.S. Public Health Svc.'s Natl. Cancer Inst., said June 7 (on a presentation of the cigarettes-&-cancer controversy by Edw. R. Murrow's CBS-TV program *See It Now*) that "the risk of acquiring lung cancer is greater among smokers than in non-smokers." [See p. 194B3]

BOOKS PUBLISHED

Chains of Command. By Thos. Goethals. Story of ex-combat soldier, raised to staff status, faced with problem of bucking superior officer or failing to warn of ominous enemy move. June 3. (Random House, 312 pp., $3.95)*

The Challenge of Scandinavia. By Wm. L. Shirer. Facts on File's world affairs advisor discusses developments in Europe's northern democracies. May 27. (Little, Brown, 437 pp., $5)†

Father Vikanty. By Paul Chavchavadze. About Russian Orthodox congregation in New York & its very human, white-bearded priest. May 19. (Houghton, Mifflin, 306 pp., $3.75)*

From My Experience: The Pleasures & Miseries of Life on a Farm. By Louis Bromfield. Novelist & advocate of soil-rebuilding techniques discourses on pig-raising, fertilizing, coffee plantations & enjoyment of pastoral existence. June 6. (Harper, 355 pp., $4)†

How Not to Write a Play. By Walter Kerr. N.Y. Herald Tribune's drama critic warns that U.S. theater is heading for "extinction" because playwrights aim at minority instead of general audience and produce imitations of Ibsen & Chekhov rather than works with meaning for "common" folk. May 26. (Simon & Schuster, 244 pp., $3.50)†

Mine Boy. By Peter Abrahams. South African Negro's novel about black man in Negro mining slum created by whites. June 13. (Knopf, 252 pp., paper bound, $1.25)*

The Murder of the Man Who Was "Shakespeare." By Calvin Hoffman. Hypothesis that Christopher Marlowe was not murdered but lived to write plays ascribed to Shakespeare. June 8. (Messner, 232 pp., $3.95)†

The Persistent Image. By Gladys Schmitt. Tale of man still in love with girl who had jilted him but who now seemed tantalizingly available. June 13. (Dial, 308 pp., $3.50)*

Sunshine & Shadow. By Mary Pickford. Autobiog. of "America's Sweetheart," silent film star & probably most conspicuously popular actress in movie history. May 19. (Doubleday, 382 pp., $4.95)†

Tiger of the Snows: The Autobiography of Tenzing of Everest, written in collaboration with Jas. Ramsey Ullman. Story of Sherpa mountaineer who, with Sir Edmond P. Hillary, conquered Mt. Everest. According to Tenzing, Hillary was a step ahead as they reached the summit although throughout the climb "we were partners," "not leader & led." June 6. (Putnam, 294 pp., $4.50)† [See Vol. XIV, p. 31E2; XIII, 438B3, 190D]

We Shall March Again. By Gerhard Kramer. Trans. from German by Anthony G. Powell. German lawyer, in partly "autobiographical" war novel, tells of German lawyer who disapproved of Nazis but submitted "to the inevitable" and aided them. May 31. (Putnam, 374 pp., $3.75)*

The Wine of Youth. By Robt. Wilder. About newly-rich Texans, political corruption, subjugation of Mexican-Americans. June 10. (Putnam, 377 pp., $3.95)*

*Fiction †Non-fiction

CHURCH & SCHOOL

Natl. Council of the Churches of Christ in the U.S.A. accepted June 9 an invitation from the World Council of Churches that the 2 councils sponsor a U.S.-Canadian conference in 1957 on the "nature" of unity that might be achieved by Protestant, Anglican & Eastern Orthodox churches in North America. [See pp. 23F3, 79F2] . . . **Desegregation** of white & Negro students in Tennessee state colleges beginning with graduate students next fall was approved by the Tenn. Bd. of Eductn. in Nashville June 15 (subject to an anticipated federal court ruling in Memphis that the state's segregation laws were invalid). [See Vol. XIV, p. 386B1] **The U. of Oklahoma** in Norman dropped its ban against undergraduate Negro students June 8 (effective for the summer term) without waiting until the previosuly-scheduled fall deadline [see p. 195F1]. San Antonio (Tex.) College, a junior college, announced June 11 that it had discontinued segregation of students. The college disclosed that 28 white students had applied for admission to special courses in its Negro branch and 2 Negroes had been admitted to its formerly all-white branch [See pp. 186F3, 69C2; Vol. XIV, 123E2] . . . **Bible's** use in California public schools as literature but not for religious purposes was upheld by Calif. Atty. Gen. Edmund G. Brown in an interpretative ruling June 12. (Church-state provisions of the Calif. Constitution prohibited the teaching of any specific religious faith by public schools.) [See Vol. XIII, p. 415A2] . . . **Army Chaplain of the Year** award for 1955 was presented by Gen. Matthew B. Ridgway at Ft. Myer, Va. June 12 to First Lt. Cormac A. Walsh, Roman Catholic, who won 3 Silver Stars & 2 Bronze Stars during the last 8 mos. of the Korean war for heroic acts in aiding dying & wounded men in battle areas.

OBITUARIES

George Carmel, 62, women's fashion designer & mfr.; June 9 in N.Y.

Sen. Carlos Miguel de Cespedes, 74, ex-Cuban Public Works, Justice & Education Min.; June 8 in Havana.

Air Commodore Peregrine Forbes Morant Fellowes, 72, ex-British Air Ministry official, first man to fly over Mt. Everest (1933); death in Pietermaritzburg, South Africa announced June 13.

Josiah Ensign Greene, 44, novelist *(Not in Our Stars, The Man With One Talent)*; June 1 in Duluth, Minn.

Walter Hampden (Dougherty), 75, Brooklyn-born actor noted for Shakespearean roles & portrayal of Cyrano de Bergerac; June 11 in Hollywood.

Dr. George Wilfred Hartmann, 51, psychologist prominent in Socialist & pacifist movements; suicide (hanging) in home in Flossmoor, Ill., June 12.

Col. Ralph Heyward Isham, 64, collector & compiler of the Boswell Papers brought to the U.S. in 1948; June 13 in N.Y. [See Vol. VIII, p. 368A]

Dr. Karl Lorenz, 67, German-born orchestra conductor, founder Chamber Music Guild of N.Y.; June 7 in Great Neck, L.I.

Rev. Dr. George W. Richards, 86, pres. emeritus Theological Seminary of the Evangelical & Reformed Church; June 11 in Lancaster, Pa.

Langdon Warner, 73, archeologist, Oriental art authority & curator at Harvard's Fogg Museum 1925-50; June 9 in Cambridge, Mass.

Robert W. Wilcox, 44, actor, husband of Diana Barrymore; found dead of heart attack in train compartment at Rochester, N.Y. June 11. [See Vol. XII, p. 104N]

SPORTS

Car Race Crash Kills 82. At least 82 persons were killed & 78 hospitalized by the crash of a sports car into spectators during the 24-hr. annual auto race at Le Mans, France June 11. The French Cabinet June 14 ordered a temporary ban on auto racing pending new international safety rules. The accident was caused when a Mercedes driven by Pierre Levegh of France collided with an Austin-Healy driven by Lance Macklin of Britain. Levegh's car exploded and hurtled in pieces over an earth wall & fence into massed spectators. Levegh was among those killed. Macklin was unhurt. The race continued although many drivers urged that it be ended and the entire Mercedes-Benz team withdrew in mourning June 12 (a Mercedes driven by Juan Manuel Fangio of Argentina & Stirling Ross of Britain was leading when the Mercedes withdrawal decision was made). Winner June 12 was a Jaguar driven by Mike Hawthorne & Ivor Beub of Britain at a record 172.585 kmph. (107 mph.). [See p. 196G1]

Winners. **Bowling:** 57-day Women's Intl. Bowling Cong. tournament ended in Omaha, Neb. June 12; all-events title went to Mrs. Marion Ladewig, Grand Rapids, Mich. grandmother, for 1,890 total compiled May 8-9; doubles title went to Mrs. Ladewig & Wyllis Ryskamp. [See p. 196B1] . . . **Boxing:** Carmen Basilio, 28, 145½ lb., of Canastota, N. Y. won the world welterweight title by a knockout over Tony DeMarco, 23, 144¾ lb., of Boston when the referee stopped the bout in 1:52 of the 12th round in Syracuse N.Y. June 11 [see p. 112B1]. Billy Peacock KOd Raul (Raton) Macias in 2:29 of the 3d round in Los Angeles June 15 by breaking the NBA-recog-

nized world bantamweight champ's jaw during a non-title fight [see pp. 196A2, 88B1]. Ex-world heavyweight champ Ezzard Charles won a 10-round decision over Johnny Holman, 27, of Chicago in Cincinnati June 8. [See p. 152B2] . . . **Fencing:** U.S. foils team title was won by New York's Fencers Club, 5-4, over Salle Santelli in New York June 9. U.S. women's team title went to Salle Santelli in New York June 11. Mrs. Maxine Mitchell of the Hollywood Athletic Club of Los Angeles retained her U.S. women's individual fencing title in New York June 13. [See p. 188F1] . . . **Golf:** $150,000 Intl. Golf Assn. championships at Chevy Chase, Md. June 9-12—$2,500 individual title went to Ed Furgol (U.S.); $2,500 team title (Canada Cup) went to the U.S.' Furgol & Chick Harbert [see Vol. XIV, p. 288F1]. French amateur championship at Chantilly June 11—won by Henri de Lamaze, 36, of Paris for 6th time. Women's Eastern Golf Assn. amateur championship at Charlottesville, Va. June 9—won by Mary Ann Downey of Baltimore. . . . **Horse racing:** $109,800 Californian at Hollywood Park (Inglewood, Calif.) June 11—won by Rex C. Ellsworth's Swaps, Dave Erb up, for $63,700, in world record time of 1:40-2/5 for 1¼ mi. [see p. 164A1]. $119,800 Belmont Stakes at Belmont Park (N.Y.) June 11—won by Belair Stud's Nashua, Eddie Arcaro up, for $83,700 first prize. [See p. 188G1] . . . **Tennis:** Blue-Gray tournament in Montgomery, Ala. June 12—singles winners were (men's) Eddie Moylan of Trenton, N.J. & (women's) Yola Ramirez of Mexico; doubles titles went to (men's) Gustavo Palafox of Mexico City & Orlando Garrido of Havana, (mixed) Palafox & Miss Ramirez, (women's) Jean Clarke of Birmingham & Koral Fageros of Miami. . . . **Track & field:** N.Y. Pioneer Club won the senior outdoor Metropolitan AAU title in New York June 11; Bob Backus of New York set a 43-ft. 5½-in. U.S. record for the 56-lb. weight throw (in effect a world mark since the event appears only in U.S. competition); Gordon McKenzie of New York set a 30-min. 24.7-sec. U.S. citizens' record for the 6-mi. run. . . . **Weightlifting:** U.S. & USSR weight-lifters met in Moscow June 15 for the first athletic competition solely between Americans & Russians since World War II; Paul Anderson, 22, Elizabethtown, Tenn. 340-pounder, set a 402.41-lb. world heavyweight record for the 2-hand press and a 425.565-lb. world mark for the snatch lift. Soviet lightweight Nikolai Kostylev set a 271.215-lb. world mark for the snatch in his classification. [See p. 196F1]

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Gen. John Reed Kilpatrick was elected chairman of New York's Madison Square Garden Corp. June 8 after a shake-up in which 6 board members (including ex-Chrmn. Bernard F. Gimbel) resigned. Intl. Boxing Club Pres. James D. Norris was elected pres. of the Garden corporation. . . . **Lou Nova** won a $35,000 libel award in Los Angeles Superior Court (reported by *Editor & Publisher* June 11) in a suit against sports columnist Vincent A. Flaherty & the *Los Angeles Examiner* over a May 17, 1953 column in which Flaherty had accused Nova of a "cowardly appearance" in his heavyweight boxing championship bout with Joe Louis. [See Vol. V, p. 154L] . . . **Joey Giardello,** 24, was given a 6-18 mo. county jail sentence in Philadelphia June 10 after his Mar. 16 conviction on assault-&-riot charges arising from an Oct. 19, 1954 row during which the middleweight boxer allegedly beat service station attendant Howard Short, 29, with a crutch. He remained free on $1,500 appeal bond. [See p. 152B3] . . . **Hector (Toe) Blake,** 42, became coach of the Natl. Hockey League's Montreal Canadiens June 8. He replaced Dick Irvin, who became Chicago Black Hawks coach. . . . **Intl. Skating Fed.** June 11 confirmed these Russian-claimed world speed skating records: During a Jan. 1955 competition at Alma Ata—1:22.8 for 1,000 meters & 2:09.8 for 1,500 meters by Evangenij Grischin, 7:45.6 for 5,000 meters by Boris Schilkow. During a Feb. 1955 Alma Ata race—40.8 sec. for 500 meters by Jurij Sergejev. [See p. 24C3] . . . **Baseball** player trades: The NL B'klyn Dodgers sold pitcher Joe Black, 31, to the Cincinnati Redlegs June 9 for cash & a player to be named later [see Vol. XIII, p. 335F2; XII, 384C]. The AL Cleveland Indians traded outfielders Dave Pope & Wally Westlake plus cash to the Baltimore Orioles for outfielder Gene Woodling & 3d baseman Billy Cox. . . . **Bonus players** signed by the Detroit Tigers for a reported $35,000 each: pitcher James J. Brady, 19, of Jersey City June 9; outfielder James Small, 18, of San José, Calif. June 11.

MISCELLANEOUS

Crime. 5 men were convicted by a Queens (N.Y.C.) jury June 9 of fraud & conspiracy in the Laurelton (Queens) "sewer" scandals." Those guilty: contractor Victor Placido Clemente, 58, his son, Dominic Louis Clemente, 27, & 3 ex-city employes—sewer inspector Walter Clarence Bullis, 61, engineers Gerard Jos. Brinkman, 49, & John Jos. Aloysius Neary, 49. Their trial lasted a record 14 mos. City engineer Wm. P. O'Mara, 62, was acquitted. Francis Amrhein & Bernard Fox had been acquitted earlier. Robt. Tufano had won a separate trial by testifying for the state. The defendants were involved in the building of a 2-mi. sewer completed at a cost of $185,679 in Apr. 1952. Borough authorities had declared it faulty, and the city had paid $391,368 to replace it in 1953. . . . The N.J. Supreme Court ruled, 4-3, June 13 that Jersey City could sue ex-Mayor Frank Hague, 78, his late nephew, ex-Mayor Frank Hague Eggers, & ex-Deputy Mayor John F. Malone for $15 million allegedly extorted as salary kickbacks from city employes between 1947 & 1949. [See Vol. XIV, p. 378B3] . . . Frank (Tarzan) Santana, 17, youth gang slayer of William Blenkenship Jr., 15, was permitted to plead guilty to 2d degree murder in New York June 8 after Asst. Dist. Atty Andrew C. McCarthy told the court the dead youth was not a "model boy," as he had been described. McCarthy said young Blankenship had been a gang member "spoiling for a fight" the day he died. Blankenship Sr., research chemist & voluntary worker against juvenile delinquency, had urged leniency for Santana, but he denied McCarthy's charge against his son. [See p. 164F2] . . . William J. Keating, ousted N.Y.C. Anti-Crime Com. counsel, served a 5-day contempt-of-court sentence in New York June 9-14 for refusing to reveal confidential sources of information. On his release, he was feted at a luncheon by a committee of prominent citizens formed in his honor. [See p. 196G2] . . . IBM Pres. Thomas J. Watson Jr. was appointed by N.Y. Gov. W. Averell Harriman June 9 as chairman of the Temporary State Comm. on Juvenile Delinquency.

Accidents & Disasters. 20 crewmen of the Swedish tanker *Johannishus* were reported dead June 9 after their vessel collided with the Panamanian freighter *Buccaneer* in the English Channel and burst into flame. 23 survivors were taken from waters covered with blazing oil. . . . 31 women & a boy drowned when a ferry capsized in the Ganges 10 mi. above Allahabad, India June 9. . . . 10 U.S. airmen died when their Air Force B-29 Superfortress crashed into 2,100-ft. Mt. Teckberg, 20 miles south of Stuttgart, Germany June 10. . . Death toll in Udall, Kan. as a result of the May 25 tornado was 77 (reported June 9). [See p. 188C2]

NAMES IN THE NEWS

Sir Anthony Eden, British Prime Min., was 58 June 12. [See p. 185C2] . . . **Judge Joseph T. Thorson,** pres. of Canada's Exchequer Court, was elected pres. of the Intl. Cong. of Jurists at a plenary session in Athens June 13. . . . **Gen. Matthew B. Ridgway** was chosen June 13 as chairman of the board of trustees of Mellon Institute of Industrial Research in Pittsburgh (to start about Sept. 15). [See p. 180F3] . . . **Mrs. Anita McCormick Blaine,** who died in 1954, left a $41 million estate, according to county clerk data made public in Chicago June 9. [See Vol. XIV, p. 64F3] . . . **Married:** Maureen (Little Mo) Connolly, 21, *San Diego Union* sports columnist & retired tennis champ, to San Diego State College sophomore Norman Eugene Brinker, 23, former Olympic horseman; in San Diego, Calif. June 11 [see p. 64B2]. Dr. Roger Bannister, 26, first man to run a 4-mi. mile, to Swedish-born portrait painter Moyra Elver Jacobsson, 26, daughter of Swedish economist Per Jacobsson; in Basel, Switz. June 11 [see p. 194E2, 188C1]. Mrs. Clara Kinney Stribling, 48, widow of heavyweight boxer W. L. (Young) Stribling, to the Rt. Rev. Randolph Claiborne, 48, Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Atlanta; in Marietta, Ga. June 9.